ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

SNE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. HEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

EVELYN DENISON ELECTED SPEAKER.

The Queen of Spain Defines her Mexican Relations.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP ANDREW FOSTER.

THE NEUCHATEL DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

Rajah Brooke's Slaughter of the Chinamen in Borneo.

Death of the Buchess of Gloucester and Mr. Macgregor.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Consols, 92 7-8,

ool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, May errived at her dook at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. brought \$214,195 in specie.

The Asia arrived out at 8:30 P. M. on the 27th uit. Our European advices by this arrival are limited. From

omition, of Evelyn Denison as Speaker of the House of amons. We have a full and interesting report of the of a Speaker, which is unavoidably crowded out of our see of this morning, but will appear to-morrow morning. Live great honor at Paris.

the re establishment of friendly relations between Spain and Mexico, and expresses a hope that Mexico will apolecive measures. Despatches from the French ambassador Madrid received since, announce that the Spanish Gov-

oss-shire, in 1797, and was therefore sixty years of age. bland and a member of the Colonial Legislature. He was flerwards in business in Liverpool, but his mercantile was a man of considerable ability and great activity: bis chief defects, according to the London Pimes, to Germany, Austria, Paris, Naples, &c., and | Pennsylvania Central 6's, 1st mige, conv., '80. 88 a 89 of Trade, and was in that situation an influential agent in bringing about the reform of the British tariff. Mr. Macgreger was a very voluminous writer on historical and

would be forced to seule the difficulties of his reign by

self, confirming the statement of his recent massacre of

2.000 Chinese in Borneo. In a letter on Chinese emigration, Mr. T. H. Gladstop points out that in the formight preceding the 8th of March here arrived at the Havanus one cargo of 600 slaves from Africa and three vessels with Chinese laborers. Two
of these vessels were Dutch, and the deaths on board of them only amounted to 21, whilst in the third vessel (the Cors, of New York, sailing under Peruvian colors) the deaths were 291, thus exhibiting the traffic in its wors solors. An American stock company, he says, which has imported 7,600 Chinese, reports of known deaths on the

the three menths ending the 31st March, 1886, 1886 and 1867 have been issued. We subjoin a statement of itse intal declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month and three menths, including only the "enumerated articles:"-

1956. 8.757.389 1857. 9,636,207	26,434,000
lacinding the "unenumerated articles,"	the aggregate
exports stand thus:	
	or three months.
1816	£18,805,517
1865 9,448.670	25.149.103
186716,456,848	28,827,403
The increase over the corresponding to	ionth of 1855 to
\$1.007.778, or about 10 per cent, and over	e that of 1855

that of 1665.

mic Liverpool during the quarter ended the 31st of March.

quarter of the present year of £2,463,948.

A despatch dated St. Potersburg, April 25—6:40, mater that the frost continued, and that Cronstadt would remain marcessible for the present.
The intention of Lady Franklin to send out another and

anal expedition to clear up the great Arctic mystery has perchase of a steam yacht admirably adapted for the Arc service, and the experienced Arctic voyager and ex pleter, Captain M'Cintlock, has accepted the command of the expedition. The presence of Mr. Grianell in London anxiously anticipated by the promoters of this last effort to obtain some traces of the gallant Frankiln and his com-

peauts in consequence of the delay of Lord Eigin's den-tore for China, and state that not a moment was lost in despatching available forces to support Sir John Bowringar incinuation that the Palmereton party have a profer

Majerty's theatre, to make a professional tour in the

Coded States, with Madame Piccolomini. In itseland, the Roman Catholic Ba-hop of Arriagh has been maylaid, assaulted, and reproached by members of his own flock for his conduct during the Longford elec-

the representatives of the four Powers in Paris for the settlement of the Neuchatel question are said to be these: esty of the title of Prince of Neuchatel; and Switzerland

Berne on Thursday, April 23d. A despatch from Berne of april 27, says:—The federal Council of Switzerland has by

nunicated to the government of Austria its intention of rendering the transfer of landed property altogether

with even's quite capable of rekinding an European com motion. All parties in this affair, he says, appear equally

cupation. Count Buol is said to have replied that such a step would require the approbation of the protecting Powvolt, Austria, for the sake of self-preservation, might think proper to maintain order on a frontier which was peopled

Lyons, which is attributed to serious apprehensions re-apecting the next silk crop. Several firms had made pur-chases of Bengal and other raw silk to the aggregate amount of 55,000 kilograms.

on the English al lance. Its appearance was known be-forehand, and that it would be, if not written, at all began to be sold at the very moment the Grand Duke was passing. The article glorifies the political privileges of the English people. It says, we find among the liberties we have lost, the press and the tribune, humbled almost everywhere else, remain there undiminished. England scribed by political viciositudes. Democratic France is the ally of free England. We bail this aliance as the pledge and the security of the future. Altogether the ar-

Admiral Stewart is on his way to Carthagena from Ja-maica, in consequence of the United States claiming a por-tion of the New Granada territory.

The expedition is to be consmanded by Mr. John Palliser. It will also be accompanied by Dr. Hector, as naturalist

93	ing of April 30, report American securities thus:-	6		
	Market continues without animation, and prices		thon	i
d	chatige.	-		•
	United States 6's, 1867-8		106 %	ė
	United States 6's, 1868	-	106	
	United States 6's, 1868	-	100	,
	Pennsylvania 6's, sterling	7		
	Pennsylvania 5's, 1877	1	82	
	Virginia 6's, 1886	1		į
	Virginia 5's, sterling bonds, 1688 64		86	ì
	Maryland 6's, stering bonds	м	91	
ä	Alabama 5's, bonds			
H			80	
а	Tennessee 6's, bonds		84	
7	Illinois Central 7's, 1875 90		91	
4	Ethnois Central 6's, 1875		88	
d	Ilheois Central 7's, freeland, 1860 106		108	
	Illinois Central, \$30 paid, pm		29	
9	Michigan Central 8's, 1869 90		92	
ij	New York Central 6's, convertible, 1864 92		94	
ı	New York Central 6's, not convertible, 1883 81		83	
ı	New York Central 7's, 3d mortgage, 1883 83		85	
d	New York Central 7's, convertible, 1875 82		84	

The Outbreak and Fighting at Sarawak-Russian Attack on the Chinese at Hong Kong-Mr. Buchanan's Chinese Policy-The United States Mission to Pekin Useless and Lord Napter's Mission Fruitless.

RUSSIAN CONFLICTS WITH THE CHINESE - MOVEMENTS

deprove this, and to defend the original sentence, on the ground that it imposes a penalty legally commensurate with the offence, no intent being proved to do bodly harm; also that it serves the two great ends of maintaining the dignity of the Sate, and assuring the peace of the frontier. He lays stress withal on the fact that when the barbarian (Russian) commissioner came to Hi, in 1851, "to discuss regulations of trade," be, the commissioner, peremptority refused his consent to a proposition that life should be given for life, in case a Chinese were killed by a Russian. The resident's station at Suchsian; otherwise Tuguchuk or Tarbagatat, is perha a 2,000 miles from Pekin. His report was sent off on the 19th of May, and on the 16th of July—that is, in nfly-eight days—a note from the great council reached him, to the effect that the Emperor would further signify his pleasure concerning the case. The Board of Funishments' minute eventually arrived on the 26th of September.

AFFAIRS OF HONG KONG AND CANTON—MORE FIRING BY THE CHINESE—ANOTHER TRAGEDY ON BOARD

AFFAIRS OF HONG KONG AND CANTOK—MORE FIRING
BY THE CHINEYE—ANOTHER TRAGEDY ON BOARD
A STRAMER—CAPTURE OF WAR JUNE?—MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICANS AND PRESCH—THE LATE
FLAUGHTER OF COOLIES FOR CURA.
[Hong Kong (March 16) Correspondence of London Times.]
No occurrence of impertance has taken place on the
river. The Chinese fired rockets into the Tectoum Fort at
long large without effect, and it could not be ascertained
what damage their boats suffered from the shot returned
by the fore.
This place remains quict. The rumors of proximate
dangers till continue prevalent

long range without effect, and it could not be ascertained what damage their boats suffered from the shot returned by the forc.

This place remains quiet. The rumors of proximate dangers still continue prevalent

We have to report another catastrophe that occurred on board one of the passenger steamers, and the negligence that prevailed regarding the management of the steamer cannot be too highly reprehended, particularly after the warning in the case of the Thietle. The Queen left this for Macao at about 10 A. M., on the lith uit.; the people on board, a far as we can learn, besides the captain, the engineer, and two sailors of the vessels, were sussengers—we Europeans, some Portuguese and Chinose women, and about ten first class and twenty second class Chinese. There was no restriction put on the first class Chinese. When near Macao these men got possession of the chest with arms while the captain and others were at dinner, and the first intimation that anything was wrong was a volley being fired into the cabin. One of the passengers, Mr. O. Cleverly, made a good but in first class Chinese. The captain was wounted, and jumped overboard, as also did the engineer and a European' passenger; these nave not since been heard of. Mr. Cleverly had his thigh fractared by a ball, but got overboard, and afterbeing some time in the water, succeeded in reaching a locchia, and was taken to Macao. The wound, it is hoped, will not prove so serious as was at first feared. The other passengers were taken up the river in the Queen, and most of them have since arrived in Macao. They report the steamer to have been burnt. She had a valuable cargo on board at the time of the capture.

The attack was conducted by Mandarin soldiers and pirates, who were on board for the purpose. The Queen was under Fortuguese colors, and we understand the Governor of Macao has sent a representation to Yeh regarding the affair, but we have unit nearly shape to be a formed to the was fortured. The was a sent on the first bear was for perpetually and t

we understand, the mandarins were polite, but declined paying the demand. The amount was subsequently made up by parties interested in the cosile trade.

THE CHINESE ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN SCHOONER

GARLAND.

[From the North China Mail, March 15.]

Scarcely a week new passes without our having to chronicle some daring attempt on the part of the Chinese to capture river craft. The intest of these was upon the Garland, a small American schooner, of which the following are the particulars as furnished to us:—

Whilst the American schooner Garland, owned by Silas E. Burrows, of this place, was lying off the Bogue forts, within a short distance of her Majesty's frigate Nankin, a mandarin came on board to purchase some cargo, and in conversation with the captain informed him that they knew no difference in the flags, English and American, that the mandarins would take both flags if they could, and that 37,000 was paid for each vessel captured. There is no doubt this man instigated the two Chinamen on board to attempt the seizure of the Garland. Chinese swords had been brought on board for this purpose, and after the schooner had run about five miles from the Bogue towards Hong Kong, with a strong northwest wind, she approached very near a fleet of thising inuke.

The captain was standing by the main rigging, the mate and one sailor near to bim, and two European sailors aloft when the two Chineses, with a sword in each hand, attacked the captain was standing by the main rigging, the mate and one sailor near to bim, and two European sailors aloft when the two Chineses, with a sword in each hand, attacked the captain was standing by the main rigging, the mate and one sailor near to bim, and two European sailors aloft when the two Chineses, with a sword in each hand, attacked the captain the part of the captain thinks be did not gain the janks, for the current was running very strong against him.

When the attack was made; the jonks were to commotion getting under weight, probably to lend a hand in scuring the Garland; b

carried by sword and pictor across with me. Gard was I to touch ground on the far side, thought not above thirty yards. I struggled through the deep mod, and lay down exhausted and panting in the road. Recovering breath, I got to the nearest house, and, laouching a cause, pulled up to the Datos Bandars kampang. All was in don-fusion. I was too exhausted to do much, and discretishing a cause, pulled up to the Datos deep contrage or order to sact a panic-stricken crowd. Here Crookchank joined me bleeding from a severe swordcaut in the arm. He behaved his wife to be dead, and we both apprehended that the margare would be general. Finding all hose of restoring affairs at the Bandars gone, I pulled to the kampong above, and persuaded the people to socare their women and valuables in prahus, and to cross to the opposite or left bank of the river, so as to prevou; the assailants from attacking them by sand.

BURNINOS AND SLAUGHTERS BY THE CHINAMEN.

My house, Arthur's and Middleton's were long before this in flames. We got the women and children across the river, and Arthur, Crookchanks and myself retired to the same side, to the house of Nakodah Bryak. Here Crymble joined us with the medigine that after an hour's defence our fort or pilesde had been taken, and with it all our guns, small arms, ammunition, &c. I had been defended by Crymble, with lour men and two princers; three of the defenciers were killed, once or two womes, and Crymble himself had been graced by a spear in his side. Middleton, Steels, Rappell and Penty dropped in one after another. The bright fires went out, and the dull maning broke at length, but only dischering to us the hopeless state of our affairs. We remained quietly at lincotch Bryak's, doing what we could to ammate the natives, and to prepare for such a siefence all our fellow sufferers. Foor Harry Nicholette was murdered on the grass, trying to reach my house. Crook-shank and his wife occasions to darry her to his house he had been graved by protoction; but when tube remained quietly a t

RETALIATION OF THE RAJAH—LARGE NUMBERS OF CHINESE KILLER.

On the following morning I anded at Sabong, and I wish I could expisin to you the tenier care, the generous sympathy showered upon us. Here we received information that the Chinese, after forcing the Europeans and Pakon into caths of featty, had agreed to retire up the river. It was clearly their intention, having, as they thought, disposed of myself and Arthur, to take the country into their own bands, to be friendly with the Malays and Dyaks, to put resize the Europeans and to encourage them to trade, in order to the supply of their own wants. There were two parties requisite to the success of this notable project. My intention was to proceed to Sakarran, to collect as large a force as I could, and with it to retake the town, or to command a base of operations in its vicinity. I awaned, however, the intelligence, and on Sunday, having heard of the retirement of the Chinese, I was again entering the town, when down they came a recend time, before we were in any manner prepared to receive them properly. Tae consequence was they gained the town before I could

Everything else is superfluous. No books, no papers, no une, no nothing.

The Central American Protectorate in Nicarangue—Costa Rica to Command the Intand Transit and Trade.

[From the London Poet, May 2.]

About a twelvemonth ago we first called the attention of the public to the invasion of Nicaragus by a band of free booters from the United States. We regarded the fate of that expedition, we confess, with some measuress, for in the their complicated state of Central American politics it might have embroiled usein hestilities, in spite of our shoere desire to stand also from the quarrels and jealounes of the petty republics which occupy among them one of the most important and interesting regions of the Western hemisphere. The professed designs of Gen. Walker and his associate in landing in Nicaragus was to take the democratic side in a cival war which at the time was raging in the country; their real object, as afterwards very clearly appeared, was to appropriate to themselves the whole of that extensive region which lies between the Mexican fromter and the bitimus of Farama, and other to annex it to the United State, for to form it line a separate military empire, as circumstances might determine. Daring and desporate although the enterprise appeared, it promised at first to prove secression. The reputation of Walker, such as it was, attracted a host of adventurers from all purits of the State. Like Catifities, he promised everything to his followers upon the sole confliction of success; and by dint of energy and good book, he quickly found himself master of the State of Nicaragua. Then followed a recognition of his authority by Fresident Pierce, an act of the most reprehensible character, and one that, if Walker had been able to maintain his ground, might have led to serious complications with this country. Fortunately, however, for the interests of peace, this extraordinary ston of the little property of the animal had been in the resident was not attended with the recalis which in of the animal property

formed at Washington of the influence and stability of the selecturer.

With his recognition, indeed, by Prevident Pierce, his fortunes appear to have culminarial. At all events no permanent success has since attended his operations. On the contrary, his enemies have gained ground upon him to rapidly of fate that his situation appears to be now absolutely hopeless. Our readers will remember that in the course of last somener the States adjoining Nicaragua perceiving the misery and run which had been brought upon that country by the pre-

HIS INSPECTION AT TOULON-GENERAL TODFLEBEN